

ADAHOO NIŁIĞII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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Naabehó Dine'é Bibéeso Bee Ninááda'doonishii 'Ał'qą Ndadit'a'ígíí Baa Náádahwiinist'iid

Naabehó binant'aí béesh bągh dah naaz'áni dabidii'nínígíí Tségháhoodzánígi 'álah náá-násdlíjígo Naabehó 'ádá hoot'ááljí béeso bee ninááda'doonishii 'ał'qą nidadit'a'ágíí yaa ní-

(Continued on page 2)



Curtie Dawe is shown soldering wires to selector switches for an Automatic Direction Finder. Curtie works for Lear, Inc. in Flagstaff, Arizona. Lear, Inc. is one of the firms which is cooperating with the Navajo Tribe under their industrial development program.

Curtie Dawe wolyéé lá nihizáanii kwii 'ahida'diithíjhgo biká'ágíí. Díigo 'át'éego k'ad sáanii tā' Lear, Inc. yá ndaalnish Kin Łání hoolyéedi. Naabehó bikéyahdóó t'áá 'áyídigi Diné tā' naanish bá dahóljóó dooleet daaníigo nihahastói yaa nidaat'inéé tā' 'at'é diidí. Lear, Inc. deil-niigo hótsaago daínishígi 'ádaat'éhégíí tā' bíts'a nidaazt'i' dániliigo Naabehó dine'é 'atah yindaolnishígi 'ádaat'éhígíí kwii t'áá 'áyídigi nihá bił nda'iinéeh dooleet daaníigo nihinant'aí nihá yaa nidaat'jígo 'át'é. Éí 'ááldeiñí industrial development program.

náadaast'jjd. T'ágtsoh dabidii'nínígíi hastqágó yoołkáléqdáq' kwii hastói 'átah náánásdlíj'. 'Éí t'áá 'átah 'íljjgo tádi damíigo 'azljj' dóó ła' k'asdáq' 'ałníi'jj' 'anááhoolzhiizh. Naadiin tseebíigi yoołkáałgo 'ałníi'ní'qq dóó bilá nááhooshzhiizhgo 'índa táá'oosdee'. Tsídá k'ad 'índa hastói t'áá 'átah níljjgo lq'i yiská ha'níigo baa hani'. T'áá nihil béédhózingo ts'ídá kojj' 'anáhwiiłzhíishgo béeso bee nda'doonishii 'ał'qq ndadit'aígíi biniiyé 'átah ná'ádleeh. T'áá 'éí t'éiyá 'aghá náánish nádleeh. Béeso bee nda'doonishii 'ał'qq nináadas'nilígíi t'áá 'át'é 'ahúidzogo naakits'áadahdi míil ntsaaígíi dóó bi'qq naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq t'áálá'ídi míil dóó bi'qq naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tádiin dóó bi'qq t'áálá'í béeso bíighahgo hastói yee lq' da'aslj'. Kóhoot'éédáq' baa hwiinist'jjdgo bee lq' da'azljj'ée naakidi 'ahágħ nániildéél bíighahgo hastói yee lq' náada'aslj'. Lá k'adígíi.

Díi béeso 'ał'qq nidadeest'q ha'nínígíi t'áálá'í ní'ánigo baa hoonihgo t'áá 'iiyiisíi hani' níneez. 'Eidíigíi bqqgo bá 'ádaat'é nahalinígíi t'éiyá kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Naabehó tsílkéi, 'índa ch'ikéi da 'óltá' naakits'áadahjj' nihool'áhígíi yiíghah nida'iilehii náäsgóó ná'íidéeshtah danízinii béeso bá sinilígíi 'ashldadi míil ntsaaígíi bíighahgo bá bee lq' 'azljj'. 'Éí haa'í da béeso bá hooghan dahótsaa góne' bá sinilgo kodóó t'óó náás noodahgo daashjj' nízäagi bá náás yit'ih dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinist'jjd. 'Áadóó 'índa níléi t'áá ha'át'eegi da t'áá hoolzhishgi kéyah na'iini' dahaníigo 'ashjáa'oodljj'. 'Éí k'ad kéyah díkwíi shíj' 'ákót'éego baa hwiinítjj'. 'Akó kéyah bee nahi-doonih níllinii t'ááláhádi míil ntsaaígíi bíighahgo ndeideez'q hastói. Naabehó t'áá bí 'ádá hoot'áát bi'oonishjj' dó' k'ad t'áá hazhóó naanish ntsaa siljj'. Kin biyi' naaltsoos 'ádaal'iini' t'áá bi'oh neel'q siljj'. Tségháhoodzánígi. Kin ła' bá nínaánát'qago t'éiyá t'áá bohónéedzq daaníigo yaa nídaast'jjd hastói. 'Ako 'áají bee ni'doonish níllinii 'ashldadi neeznádiindi míil béeso bíighahgo yá ndeideez'q. 'Áadóó 'índa níléi Diné kéédahat'inígíi bitahgóó kin bii' 'átah nída'adleehé danílinii baa náähwii-nist'jjd. 'Áají bee binda'doonishii dó' 'ashldadi neeznádiindi míil bíighahgo bá nideet'q.

Naabehó dine'é kéyah bá náhásdzooígíi biká'a'gi, doodaii' t'áá báqħ níhánígi naanish dahidoot'ihgo kwii diné ła' naanish bá dahólqo dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinít'néq dó' baa náähwiinist'jjd. Béeso ła' bá ch'ináádoo'nił ha'níigo naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tseebíindi

míil bíighahgo yee lq' náada'aslj' hastói. Tó dah dahat'l'o'ígi, 'índa tó bikká 'ada'algo'ígi binda'anishgi 'éí díjdi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tseebíindi míil bíighahgo béeso bá bee lq' 'azljj'. Naat'áanii Nééz hoolyéejí kékah bikáá' k'éé'dílyéehgo bee 'iiná tsílkéi ła' yídhooł'aah dooleet ha'nínéq dó' béeso t'ááláhádi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq hastqádiindi míil bíighahgo bá bee lq' 'azljj'. Administration deiñníigo naanish náádeiit'éehgi naaltsoos yá dah ndaháaztánii 'éí díjdi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq díj' ts'áadahdi míil bíighahgo béeso bá nideet'á. Naabehó ba'áłchíní da'óltá'ágíi dó' ła' 'éé' naagháagi t'áá bee bich'jj' 'anídhahzt'jj'. 'Áají 'éiyá béeso 'ashldadi neeznádiindi míil bíighahgo bá bikáá' náánásdzoh.

Aadóó baa dahwiinist'jjdgo béeso ła' bá nínaádadeest'q danílinii t'óó 'ahayói 'ałkéé' náánás'nil. Jó 'éí 'ats'íis baa 'áháyqägi lá, 'índa Welfare deiñníigo 'áká 'aná'awlo' bił haz'qägi, 'aadóó 'índa industrial deiñníigo naanish bił haz'qägi, 'índa business operation deiñníigo béeso bee 'áalnísł nahaz'qágóó da béeso ła' bá nidadeest'q.

Níiijjih ház'qägi hótsaago 'áhodoonnił ha'níigo hastói yaa nídaat'íneq 'éí kwii doo 'atah bikáá' yisdzoh da. 'Éí díi zhíni hastói 'átah náánásdlíj'go 'índa yaa nínaádadóot'jj' hodoo'niid. Bini Ant'ágts'ózí dabidii'nínígíi bini haa'í hoolzhishgo shíj' 'átah náá'ádleeh dooleet.

Resolution deiñníigo naaltsoos bee 'áda níhodiit'aah níllinii dó' ła' hadeidiila hastói. 'Éí díi bik'ehgo na'nílkaadí ha'níigo t'áá 'ałhajj' baa dahwiinít'íngíi bił nínaánát'j'. Łahgo haz'q níhidine'é t'ahdii bini' bidadiit'i' daaní hastói. 'Éí t'áálá'í náähajj' nihá náás náadoo't'áál daaní. 'Éí kót'éego baa hani'. Díi bik'ehgo na'nílkaadí grazing regulation wolyéego k'ad nihá silahágíi háadílyaago kóhoot'éédáq' níléi ha'aahdi bee lq' 'azljj'. T'qáçhil wolyéhí-gíi naadiin 'ashdla'agi yoołkáałgo bee lq' 'azljj' 1956 yihahq biyi'. Díi bik'ehgo na'nílkaadí ha'nínígíi łahgo kóníigo bikáá' yisdzoh. Naaltsoos bee lq' 'azljj' dóó níléi naakits'áadah nídeezidjj' diné biljj' hazhóó hasht'e' ndeidoonit. Dibé 'áneelt'e'gi naaltsoos bikáá'go bee dah joołtosigíi biláahjj' haljj' ła' ch'ihíí-jée'go t'áá bee haa náhódoot'jj', jó ní. 'Índa naaltsoos t'áágéed dah 'azhnootkałgo 'ałdó' t'áá bee hohodidoot'ih ní. 'Éí díi 'ániid dqajj' ch'ééhoolzhiizhígíi T'qáçhil naadiin 'ashdla'ájj' 'ayítlkáq'adóó 'ákót'éego bik'ehgo ch'ihodoogáál biniiyé ní'eeé'.

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ADAHOONIŁIGII

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'Áko 'ákwe'é hastóí yaa nída'ookqahgo naaltsoos yee hadeidiilqa. Díí bik'ehgo ch'íhodoogáál ha'nínigíí bini' t'óó 'ákót'éego níléí kónáhoot'éhé 'índa haat'éehgo lá daayit'éé lá daaní. Háálá nihilíí' kóhoot'éédáq' t'áá báa' da dabéeshí dóó t'áá 'ákót'éego ta' dabéehai. 'Áko nihilíí' t'áhdoo t'áá 'íiyisíí hash-t'e' ninákáah da nahalin daaní hastóí. 'Éidíígií bqago díí beehaz'áanii bee 'ihodiikaal dooleel ha'nínigíí bini' t'óó 'ákót'éego t'áálá'i nínaádoohah daaníigo yee naaltsoos hadeidiila dóó níléí ha'a'aahgóó yíl'. 'Áda'iilaa.

NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL APPROVE 12 MILLION DOLLAR BUDGET

The longest single session in the history of the Navajo Tribal Council closed late in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 28, 1957. The three and one-half weeks of annual budget meetings resulted in the appropriation of \$12,201,231 by the Council for fiscal year 1958.

This is the largest amount ever appropriated for a single, and twice the total budget of the 1957 fiscal year.

Included in the appropriations are 5 million dollars for a scholarship trust fund for Navajo students in higher education and vocational schools; one million dollars for land purchases; 500 thousand dollars for a new tribal office building; 500 thousand dollars for meeting halls and community centers throughout the vast Navajo reservation.

The council dished up additional 280 thousand dollars to continue industrial development on and near the reservation; 480 thousand dollars for a water development program; 160 thousand dollars for the Shiprock farm training program; 414 thousand dollars for administration; and 500 thousand dollars for clothing for school children.

Other items in the budget include health, welfare, industrial, and business operations.

The huge scholarship appropriation is due to the feeling of the Tribal Council that education is of primary importance to the Navajo people.

The total amount budgeted is exclusive of the proposed sawmill expansion which will receive attention at the next Council which is expected to take place in August.

The Council also approved a resolution to request the secretary of the interior to extend the trespass section of the grazing regulations, approved April 25, 1956, which says that all persons operating livestock without a grazing permit or in excess of their permitted number, will be in trespass after April 25, 1957.

The resolution which was approved by a vote of 55 to 0, asks that the period be extended until April 25, 1958, because of drouth conditions, low market prices and other factors.

Bee Da'iináanii Dóó 'Óltá' Nát'ágá' Baa Náháni'gi

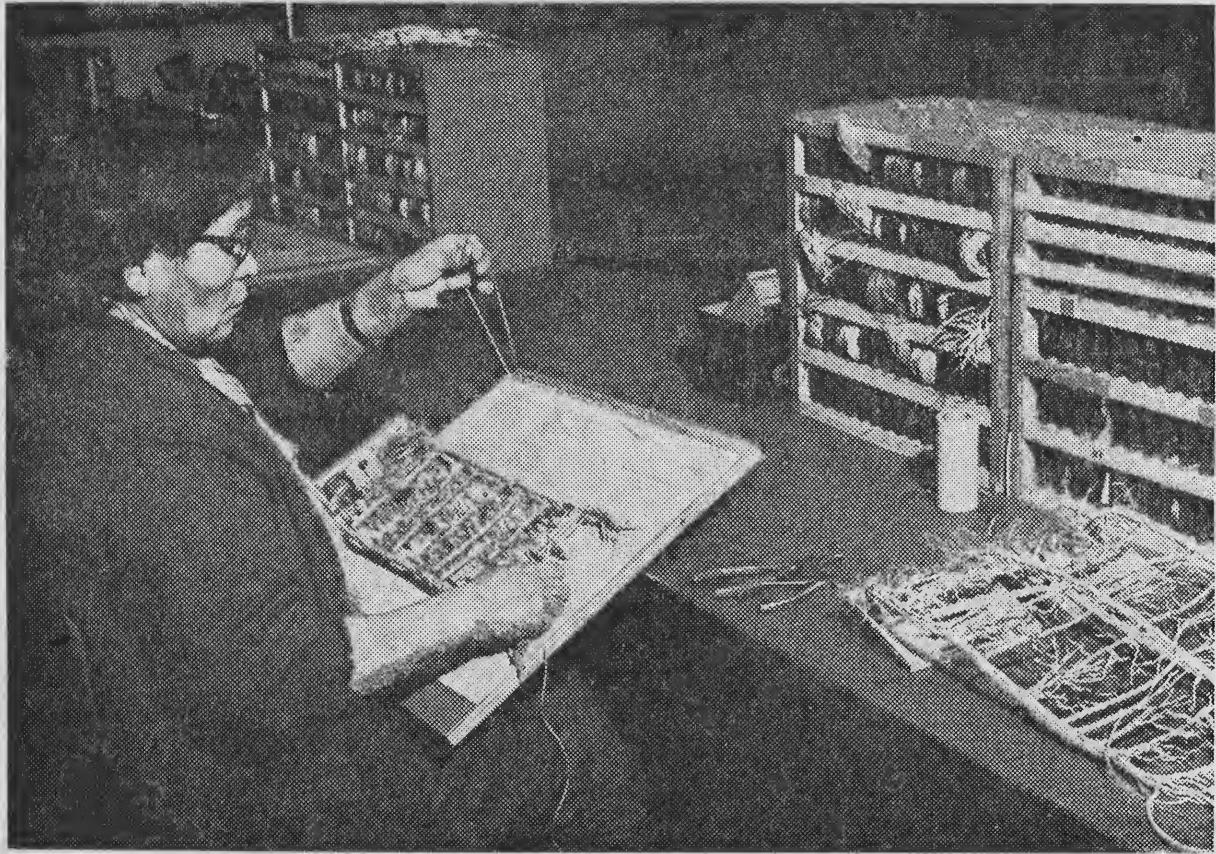
Kwii baa hani'fgíí níléí Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishii binaanish nidaat'i'góó naanish náás deiít'ééh danilíinii baa hani'go bikáá'. 1956 wolyéego yihah yéé bini nda'azhnishígíí kót'éego yaa halni' lá Indian Binant'aí Glenn L. Emmons ha'nínigíí. Díí kwii hani' ha'nínigíí t'áá naakits'áadah nínádízí' bik'eh 'ákót'éego naaltsoos yah 'anáha'níí. Kéyah Binant'aí ha'nínigíí naaltsoos bił yah 'anáhá'níí. K'ad Kéyah Binant'aí nilnígíí Fred A. Seaton wolyé. Díí k'ad kwe'é baa hani'go naaltsoos bee yah 'anídahaas'nil ha'nínigíí níléí 'ádhwiis'áágóó Wááshindoon bá da'íníishii baa hani' danilíinii t'áá 'át'é 'ahíidzogo baa hani'.

Náhást'éí ts'áadah dóó bi'qq 'ashldadii dóó bi'qq tá'ági yihah yééqdáq' Naabéehó di-ne'é ba'álcchíní díí' ts'áadahdi mííl yilt'éego da'óltá' nít'éé'. 'Aadóó 'óltá'ágíí ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí baa hwiinít'íjgo k'ad naadiin 'asldadi mííl dóó bi'qq naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tseebídiin dóó bi'qq tsosts'id yilt'éego da'óltá'go yíhai. Indians danilíinii náádaatlahgóó k'éedahat'iinii dó' hastóí, 'índa sáanii da t'áá dahóyáanii 'ihoo'adhlíí' bá hadhaazt'i' si-líí'go k'ad ta' naaltsoos yídahoół'aah.

'Aadóó 'índa níléí reservation deiñíigo Indians bá nídaħasdzogóó t'áadoo le'é kéyah bikáá' dahólóonii, 'índa ḥeeyi'di dahólóonii da bá hasht'e dahoolyaago k'ad nát'ágá' bee ba-nída'iideelgo bá 'ádaalyaa. 'Aadóó 'índa ta' dabikéyah dóó t'áá 'áyídigi naanish bá hadhaazt'i'go k'ad t'áá 'áyídigi naanish bá dahóló. Relocation deiñíigo naanish biniiyé 'ada'iinéhígíí dó' t'áá 'áltso bich'í' 'qq'át'é.

Kéyah binda'anishígíí dó' t'áá yá'át'éehgo náás deiít'ééh. Łahgóó tó bidáda'deestl'ingo kodóó kéyah bikáá' bee nida'niyéesh. Kéyah ndahachxqóghii baa 'áháyánígíí dó' baa nda'al-deeh. Nídíshchíí' ndahajíihgo 'aahoonihígíí t'áá náás dadeeskid. Tsiniheeshjíí' lq'i 'aa-

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Sarah Bradley is shown laying lacing in harness form for an Automatic Pilot. This harness has 130 circuits. Automatic Pilots as well as other electronic devices are manufactured at Lear, Incorporated, Flagstaff, Arizona. Several Navajo women are employed at the plant and as the plant expands others will be added.

Béésh tichíii 'atsiniltl'ish bá ndaazt'i ígíí binjilnishgo bikáá' kwe'é. 'Alta' ndaazt'i go ts'ídá daats'i neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tádiin 'ahqqh neelzhee'. Tláadoo 'éeházini t'óó 'altaa neeshzhee' 'ílijj ndi t'áá shíj békéházinígo 'alta' ndaazt'i go 'át'é. Chidí naat'aí shíj bii' naaznil dooleet díi kwii binjilnishgo biká'ágíí. Sarah Bradley wolyéé lá nihizáanii kwii 'atah naalnishígíí. Díi naanish ha'nínígíí Dook'o'osliid bine'jí Kin Łaní hoolyéhégi Lear, Inc. wolyéego bit dah 'oonéét. Kwii biká'ágí 'át'éego Naabéehó ła' 'ákwií ndaalnish. T'áá yéego naanishígíí ntsaa silijj'go shíj Diné ła' naanish bá náádahódlógo dooleet 'ákwií.

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hoonih silíj'. 'Inda tó kq'i dóó nílch'i tikoní wolyéego feeyi' dahólónígíí dó' k'ad t'áá yéego binda'anish.

Nléí 'adahwiis'áágóó 'alldó' manufacturing plants dóó processing plants deiñníigo t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo bit nahaz'q. 'Áko 'áají naanish danillinii dó' ła' bits'á nídaazt'i go t'áadoo le'é bá 'ádaalj. 'Ákót'éego da'ínishígíí t'áá lq'i da bi'ílnii'. Indians bá nídasdzoo bit'áahgi naanish yee' dó' ła' t'áá bá 'ghooléégi 'ádanoh't'éeshlí dabidi'níigo. 'Ákódaat'éhígíí binahíj'go k'ad Kingman, Arizona hoolyéegi t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo 'áhoolyya. Hualapai dine'é k'ad lq'i naanish bá hóló 'ákwe'é. Nléí ha'a'aah biyaají Cherokee, North Carolina hoolyéedi 'alldó' t'áá 'ákót'é. Cherokee dine'é keyah bá nádasdzooídóó t'áá

'áyídigi t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo 'áhoolyago k'ad lq'i 'ákwií naanish bá dahóló. Na'nízhoozhí hoolyéegi dó' naanish ła' bit ni'nínáago k'ad 'ákwií Diné ła' naanish bá dahóló.

Relocation deiñníigo naanish dahólógógoó 'ada'iinéhígíí dó' t'áá yéego deinízin daazljj' Indians 'al'qq dah naazhjaa'góó. Díi k'ad 'ákót'éego bahani' niljjigo naaltsoos yah 'anáyoo'nil lá Indians Yinant'aí nilínií.

INDIAN BUREAU REPORTS EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN FISCAL 1956

Significant advances in Indian education and a broadening of economic opportunities for tribal members were achieved in the fiscal year which ended last June 30, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn L. Emmons reported to Secretary of the Interior, Fred A. Section. The report is included in the Department's annual report for fiscal 1956.

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Mr. Maurice McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Navajo Tribe, is shown with the Grazing Committee and other tribal employees working out details of the Navajo Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program. The Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council named Mr. McCabe last fall as coordinator of the Feed Grain Program. Much credit for the success of the Program goes to Mr. McCabe and his committee.

'Aak'eedqá' naadqá' ndahageehígíí baa hwiinít'íigo Maurice McCabe díí naadqá' ndahageehígíí yinaagháago hazhó'ó ta' doonííł hodoo'niid. Nihinant'aí 'alqájí' dah sidáhígíí 'ákót'éego yee haadzíí'go kodóó Mr. McCabe binaanish silíí'. Kwii naaltsoos biká'ígíí 'íidqá' diné naadqá' yindadoolnishii neinitingo bik'i nii'nil. Haidqá' naadqá' ndahageehgo baa na'asdee' yéé 'éí k'ad 'áltso ta' yidzaago t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo baa na'asdee'. Áko díí nihahastói Mr. McCabe ha'nínígíí t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo yaa na'azh'eezh.

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In Education Commissioner Emmons reported a seven per cent increase in Navajo school enrollment bringing the total up to a record level of 25,287 students as contrasted with about 14,000 in 1953. In five other tribal areas a "pilot" program of adult education was launched to provide the people with literacy in English and other basic training.

On the economic front good progress was achieved in further development of reservation resources, attraction of new industry to the periphery of reservations, and provision of relocation services to Indian workers and families seeking job opportunities in metropolitan areas.

Resource development was pushed through, continued extension of Indian irrigation projects, additional expansion of soil and moisture conservation work, and other similar activities. Sales and local use of Indian timber were sharply stepped up in the calendar year 1955 bringing in a total income of nearly \$12,000,000 for the Indian owners or nearly a third higher than in 1954. Combined income from oil and gas reached an all-time high of more than \$41,000,000.

A program to foster the establishment of manufacturing or processing plants on the periphery of reservations was set up under an Assistant to the Commissioner and

numerous contacts were made with industrial firms throughout the country. By June 30, plants of this type were either operating or definitely in process at Kingman, Arizona, near the Hualapai Reservation; Cherokee, North Carolina near the Cherokee Reservation; and Gallup, New Mexico near the Navajo Reservation.

The number of individuals who applied for and received relocation assistance increased to 5,316 as compared with 3,461 the preceding year. The 1956 total included 1,051 family groups, 732 unattached men and 373 unattached women.

Yá'át'éehgo Naanish Náás Yit'ihi

Wááshindoon yándaalnishii t'áá 'áltso ts'í-dá hazhó'ó hadaalzíid. Yá'át'éehgo binaanish deiít'éhii t'áá 'áltso bééházíígo 'óólzin. Interior Department Incentive Award Program deiñíigo bá dahóló. Áko níléí ha'át'éegi da naanish yá'át'éehgo ta' jił'íigo bee hwééhoo-zíjhgó naaltsoos bee hálák'eeltsos. Béeso dó' naakidi neeznádiin bólta'go. Tségháhoodzánídóó bilagáana tált'éego 'ákót'éego naaltsoos

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Students come in pairs at the Rock Point School. Shown, left to right, are the twin daughters of Joe Johnson of Rock Point and Juan Yazzie of Chinle.

Tsé Ntsaa Deez'áhi hoolyéedi 'áłchíní naaki nílágoo da'ółta' hazlígíí níigo kwii bikáá'. 'At'ééké yázhí kwii da'ółta'go biká'ágíí naakishchííñ danilíj jiní. Bítágí 'agodigíí diné Joe Johnson wolyé ba'áłchíní lá. Náánáłá'ígíí 'éí Juan Yazzie wolyé ba'áłchíní jiní.

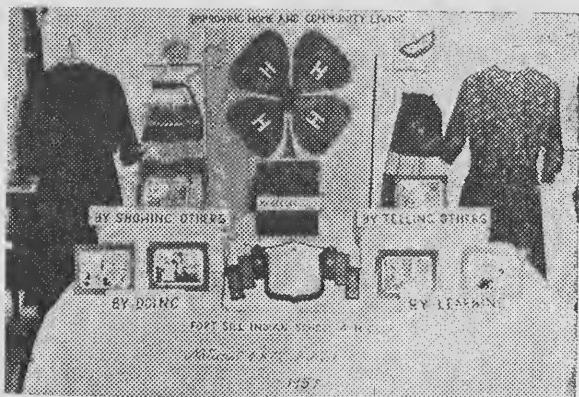
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bee bílák'e dahaas'nil haidágá'. Mr. Robert W. Young wolyé ṫa'. 'Éí General Superintendent deiłníigo 'alqájjí' naat'áanii nilnígíí yił naalnishi. Nááná ṫa' 'éí Patrick Nelson wolyé. 'Éí 'éiyá Siláoo Yinant'aí nilí. Nááná ṫa' 'éí Paul Krause deiłní. 'Éí 'éiyá Branch of Land Operation deiłníigo kéyah bi'oonishjí 'atah böhólñíh. Díí k'ad t'ált'éego Naanish Yá'át'éehgo 'Áalníljjí naaltsoos bee bílák'e dahaas'nil.

Mr. Young deiłnínígíí naaltsoos Navajo Yearbook wolyéego nizhónígo 'ííl'íjgo bee baa has'nih lá. Kóqó nihitahgo lq'í ndanideeh k'ad. "Díí naaltsoos Navajo Yearbook wolyéego t'áá nináháhááh bik'eh hahnidéhígíí ts'ídá t'áá ṫa' néidi'ááh shíí nizhónígo 'ályaa daaníigo yaa dahalni'. 'Inda ṫa' t'áá 'ákódaaníigo naaltsoos nihich'í' 'ádeit'í' níléí da'nílts'áá'déé', " níigo yee haadzíí' G. Warren Spaulding deiłníigo Tségháhoodzánídóó 'alqájjí' naat'áanii nilnígíí.

Díí Navajo Yearbook deiłnínígíí Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishii hani' yá 'áłah 'ánidayííl'-íjhgó 'éí bee niñat'ááh. Da'íñiishgóó, 'Inda naanish ṫa' daadzaagóó ts'ídá t'áá 'áłtso yaa halni' díí naaltsoos biyi'. 'Inda t'áadoo le'é Naabeehó dine'é bá baa ntsínádahakees danilíinii da t'áá 'áłtso bikáá' 'ánál'íjhgó.

Kóhoot'eedágá' naanish daazlígíí da t'áá 'áłtso yaa halni'. 'Áko díí naaltsoosígíí ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá 'ákónéehee 'át'éego baa ntsínáhakees. Háálá díí naaltsoosígíí hazhóó 'íl



At a recent Comanche County 4-H Club Contest, the Fort Sill Indian School won first place for the best window display showing the club's activities. The school will receive the Coachs Trophy for the best display.

4-H Club wolyéego bee ṫáí 'ídlíjgo t'áadoo le'é yá'át'éehgo bee da'iináanii bídahoo'aah. Hooghan góne' haz'qáq dóó níléí na'aldloosh bee da'iináagi, 'Inda kéyah bee da'iináagi da bee bídahoo'aah. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi da'ółta'ágíí ṫa' 'ákót'éego yee 'atah danilíj ha'níigo kwii baa hani'. T'áadoo le'é 'éé' da 'ádaat'éii kwii dah dahidénilgo biká'ágíí 'ádayíllaa lá. Comanche County 4-H Club Contest wolyéego da'níl'íj baa na'asdee'go yee dahoneesnáá lá.

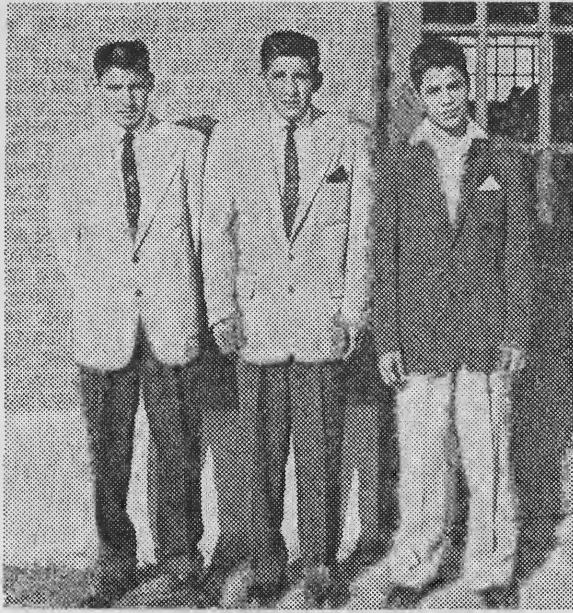
halni'go t'áá 'éí bik'ehgo kodóó náásgóó naanish náádadoodleełii baa ntsínáhákees dooleł. Díí k'ad nihahastói Mr. Young wolyéhígíí 'ákót'éego yinaalnishgo yá'át'éehgo bee náás hooldoh.

Bilagáana siláoo yinant'aí nilíjgo Mr. Nelson deiłnínígíí 'éí kwij kót'éego baa hani'. Náhást'íí ts'áadah dóó bi'qáq 'ashldadiin dóó bi'qáq díígi yihah yéedágá' níléí háádéé' shíí nihaa níyá. Binaanish ch'inít'i' silíj'dóó t'áá hooshch'íj' siláoo nanitinígíí yaa ní'dii'eezh. 'Inda bigáál danilíinii da yá'ádaat'éehii yá shóyoost'e'. Bee 'áłch'íj' dahani'ígíí da. 'Ákót'éego siláoo yá'át'éehgo náás yooniłgo k'ad tseebídiin dóó bi'qáq tsosts'id bá ndaalnish. Díí k'asdáá' t'áá 'áłtso Diné t'éiyá 'ádaat'í. Hastáqgo 'éí doo Naabeehó danilíjí da.

Mr. Nelson t'áá bí bisiláoo yá hoo'áałgo, 'Inda t'áá bí t'áá bíl béstééhózinígi yee neinitingo k'ad yá'át'éehgo binaanish deiłt'ééh. 'Inda hastói Tségháhoodzánígíí 'áłah nádleehígíí da yił yaa nídaat'íjgo yá'át'éehgo naanish náás yit'ih siláoo bíl haz'qájí.

Nááná kwii baa nááháni'ígíí Paul Krause wolyé, Kéyah baa 'áháyáqájí binaanish nilíjgo 'ashldla' nááhai yéedágá' nihaa níyá. 'Íídáqá'

(Continued on page 7)



These three Navajo boys in the picture were blue and red ribbon winners in a recent Comanche Country Dress Revue. They attend Fort Sill Indian School in Lawton, Oklahoma. They are, left to right, Wallace Begay, Fred Norris, and Charles Billie.

Nléí halgai hatéél hoolyéedi Comanche County Dress Revue wolyéego 'éé' bee hada'dí-t'éí dadinóol'íjíl biniiyé 'álah 'azlíjí. Naabehó 'ashiiké danilíjgo kwii naaltsoos yik'i naazníngí 'iidáq' 'áadi 'atah dahoneesnáá lá. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi 'atah da'óltá' lá 'ashiiké. Wallace Begay dóó Fred Norris dóó Charles Billie daolyé jiní.

(Continued from page 6)

dibé binaaltsoos ha'nínígíí baa saad 'agháqgo. T'áá 'éí bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí deiñí 'áldó'. Nléí dibé bidahidi'nííl baa nida'asdee' dóó wóshdégé' díí naaltsoos baa saad hóléqgo hodideeshzhiizh. Hastóí Tségháhoodzánígi 'álah nádleehígíí yiniinaa bilagáana yił na'ahiyádaalти'go hoolzhiizh. 'Aadóó naaltsoosíí háá-didooñííl náhodoo'niid. 'Eí nléí ha'a'ahhdéé' t'áá 'ákót'éego bee hoo'a' díí naaltsoos háá-didooñíílgi. 'Áko ndi t'áá baa saad hóló t'áá 'iiyisíí. Ts'ídá t'aa 'iiyisíí diné yee 'ałch'í' ndaastee' silíjí' góne' jinýá díí Mr. Krause ho'di'nínígíí.

'Ayahoolni'ííí baaqgo ts'ídá t'áá baa saad hólóní baa saad hóléqgo 'ahoolzhiizh díí naaltsoos. Náhást'éíts'áadah dóó bi'qq 'ashdladiin dóó bi'qq tá'agi yihah yéedéq' 'índa nléí diné bił dah nahaz'ággoó dibé binant'aí wolyéii hóléq dooleet hodoo'niid. 'Eí hastóí Tségháhoodzánígi 'álah nádleehígíí 'ákót'éego yaa nídaast'jjid. Díí dibé binant'aí ha'níigo nii'nilíngíí 'atah nayik'í yádaalти'go díí naaltsoos bi-



Sergeant S. J. Brigante of the Air Force Special Weapons Center in Albuquerque shows a model of an F-100 Super Sabre jet fighter to Mr. Leo Etcitty of Hunter's point near Saint Michaels, Arizona. Planes like the F-100 will use a high speed ballistics test range now being planned for the southwest corner of the vast Navajo Reservation.

(Official USAF Photo)

Sergeant S. J. Brigante wolyé siláoo kwii diné ta' yił 'ahit halni'go biké'ágíí. Be'eldüla Sínildi siláoo dah yinélgíí ta' 'át'í. Dinéhígíí 'éí Leo Etcitty, Tsénáshchii' hoolyéédóó. Chidí naat'aí F-100 Super Sabre jet fighter deiñíigo bee da'ahijigánígíí be'elyaago dah joo'áát. 'Ákodaat'éhígíí shíj kwii bee na'idahotaah dooleet hastóí hazhó'ó yee 'ahada'deest'qágo.

k'ehgo na'nilkaadí ha'nínígíí háá-didooñííl hodoo'niid.

'Ídáq' díigi 'át'éego naaltsoos baa hwiinítíjgo Mr. Krause wolyéhígíí t'áá hazhó'ó t'áá hotsaago 'atah yinaashnish silíjí'. T'áá 'iiyisíí t'áá nahonitl'ago haz'ágq lá ndi, /ha'ólnínígíí binahjíjí', 'índa bił 'ééhózinígíí binahjíjí' yá'át'éehgo díí naaltsoos háádilnéehgo 'atah yinaashnish. Jó kodóó naaltsoos bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí wolyéhígíí háádilýaa silíjí' dóó nléí ha'a'ahgóó bił 'é'elyaa. 'Eí kóhoot'éédáq' T'áqachil wolyéhígíí naadiin 'asdla'góó yoolkáałgo Kéyah Binant'aí ha'níníij yee lá 'astíjí'.

'Áko díí 'ákót'éego Mr. Krause binaanish naazt'i' silíjíí bee baa ha'niihgo naaltsoos bee bílák'eeltsooz. Béeso 'éí naakidi neeznádiin bik'i dah sinilgo.

EMPLOYEES RECEIVED SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARDS

Mr. Robert W. Young, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Navajo Agency, Mr. Patrick Nelson, Chief of the Navajo Agency Branch of Law and Order, and Mr. Paul Krause who heads the Range Activity under the Agency Branch of Land Operations have been award-

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All types of vehicle are being used to transport grain from the warehouse to the feed lots under the Navajo Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program. It is estimated that between 24,000 and 50,000 tons of grain will have been used under the program before it is completed.

Dibé naadqá' dei'aat dooleetlii ndahageeh yéedqá' 'át'é kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí. Naadqá' bee nidoojihii biká' nídahodidits'ihgo baa nida'asdee' daatalhgóó. La' t'áá shoo bitsinaabaqs dahólóogo díigi 'át'éego naadqá' bitis dadeesk'idgo yee ndayiizyí. Naadqá' nidahageehígíí bida'deezh-nish dóó nléi ts'ídá bíghah da'azljjíji' t'ááláhádi míil dah 'adiyédlo'go one ton deitnínígíí naad-diin díjidi míil héét dóó níwohjí' bíghahgo diné bilíj' dahólóonii bá ndahaasgíj dooleet t'áá 'át'é 'ahíidzoogo.

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ed Superior Performance Certificates and cash in the amount of \$200.00 each under the Interior Department Incentive Award Program.

Mr. Young was given the award in recognition of his outstanding work in the development and publication of the Navajo Yearbook. In making the presentation General Superintendent G. Warren Spaulding noted that "The Yearbook has been well received, not only among the Bureau staff, but by the interested public generally, as evidenced by the many congratulatory letters we have received since the document became available."

The Navajo Yearbook is compiled by the Bureau. It contains an appendix of descriptive and statistical information essential to sound program planning, and broad understanding of Navajo problems.

The publication also contains a detailed report of the previous year's accomplishments under both the Long Range and the Regular programs. The Bureau and the Tribe, in conformity with Commissioner Emmans policy of looking ahead to discern and prepare for future problems before they arise, are now planning for the coming years. The yearbook thus becomes an important planning document.

Mr. Nelsan who came to the Navajo Agency in 1954 has developed, for the first time in the Navajo history, a modern, well equipped organized police force on the Reservation. The force is composed of 87 officers. Of these only six of them are not Navajos.

Mr. Nelson's patient planning, technical knowledge

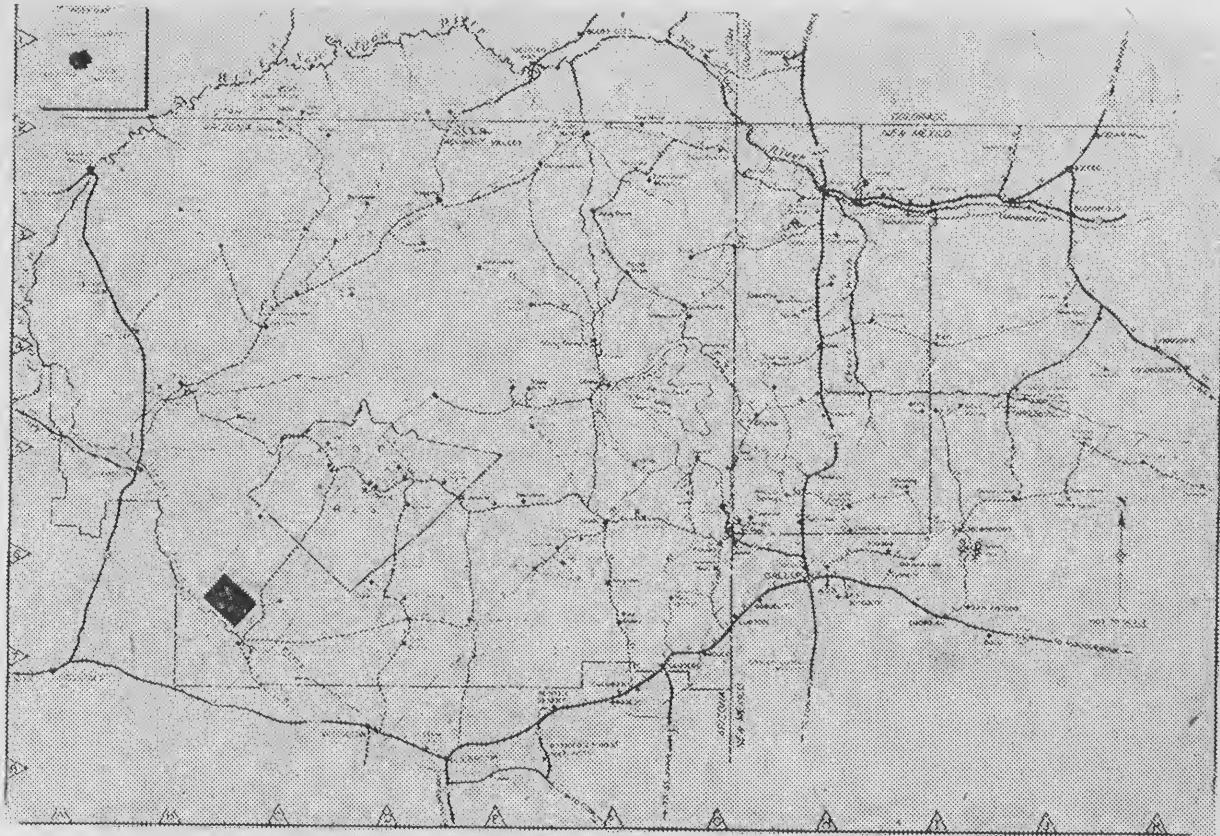
and skill in working cooperatively and harmoniously with the Navajo people in development of a Police Force modeled after the best in the nation has been recognized by the Department of the Interior in the award of much deserved Certificate of Superior Performance.

Mr. Paul Krause entered on duty as Range Conservationist at the Navajo Agency in 1952. At that time the long disputed revision of regulations governing grazing on the Navajo Reservation was approaching its climax. Since the Livestock Reduction period of the 1930's livestock and grazing privileges had been the subject of continuous controversy between the Navajo people and the Department of the Interior. In 1948 the Secretary of Interior extended to the Navajo Tribe the opportunity to revise the Reservation Grazing Regulations in a form more acceptable to Navajo stockmen.

Fraught with emotion and fear, the issue was perennially a subject of heated Council discussions until, in 1953, a system of District Grazing Committees was established by the Council to jointly work out a set of revised Grazing Regulations.

Mr. Krause's patient and skillful leadership brought direction to the work of the District Grazing Committees. This ultimately resulted in the adoption of a new set of Grazing Regulations by the Tribal Council. These were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 25, 1956.

In recognition of the important part played by Mr. Krause, he received the Interior Department Superior Performance Award.



This map shows the approximate location of the planned high speed ballistics test range for joint use of the Air Force, Navy, and Atomic Energy Commission. The range site is shown as the block rectangle in the lower left hand corner.

(Official USAF photo)

Kwe'é naaltsoos biká'ágíí Diné bikéyah be'elyaago bikáá'. Kéyah bikáá'gi t'áadoo le'é nabídahonitaah dooleet dóó chidí naat'a'i da kodóó náádadilwo' dooleet ha'níigo siláoo nihídayókeedííí véego díltiigó bikáá'.

Kéyah Bikáá' Na'ídahonitaah Dooleetii

Siláoo nida'alt'a'ígíí t'áadoo le'é ndeiłkaahgo niyéeda'diitjíhii bił haz'qádéké' Naqbeehó bikéyah bikáá'gi kéyah tlahgo haz'q dayííkeed ha'níigo baa hani'. Hastóí Tségháhoodzánídi 'álah nádleehíqíí k'ad naaltsoos bee bich'í siłtsooz. Ha'át'éego shíj hastóí yee 'ahada'didot'áatl. Biniiyé kéyah nihékeedii 'éí kwe'é t'áadoo le'é nabídahonitaah dooleet ha'níi lá. Siláołtsooí nida'alt'a'ígíí, 'índa tálkáá'jí siláoo daniliinii, dóó Atomic Energy Commission wolyéego yee dah yikahii 'éí yee t'a'i danilíjgo kwii binaanish 'ádeilééh lá hazhó'o t'áá 'altso bee lá da'azlíjgo. High speed ballistics deitníigo dayózhíí lá díí nabídahonitaah dooleet ha'nínigíí. T'áadoo le'é dadildongo kodóó bee'eldqoh bik'a' nahalingo hahalyeedii 'óolyé jini ballistic. La' shíj níléí yót'áah gódeg 'anideisih dooleet kodóó. Ákót'éego na'alkáahígíí yidoo'aał daaníí lá.

Díí kéyah t'áá 'áhoołts'ísiigo nihóókeed ha'nínigíí Tségháhoodzánídi baa hwiinist'íjdgó kéyah bik'é na'iilyéegi t'éiyá baa yádááti'.

T'áá nináháháah bik'eh daats'í bik'é njich'í iideet dooleet daaní hastóí. Díí kéyah baa hwiinít'inígií 'éí Tsiiizii dahojinínídóó 'e'e 'aah bjch'ijigo haz'q t'áá bíyó náhookqós bóhdílgizgo. Ákwii diné doo ts'ídá lq'i kéédahat'íi da jiní. Díí kéyah wókeedígií naaniigo 'ashldadi tsin sitqá dóó náasee 'éí 'ashdla'áadahdi tsin sitqá 'ahoniłtsogo dayókeed lá. 'Eí ts'ídá 'iiyisií bá si'qáq dooleet. Áadóó náádbinaagóó shíj 'éí instrumentation stations deitníigo bee hada'alzíidii naaznil dooleet. Níłch'i halniíi ha'nínigíí da bá nahaz'qáq dooleet.

Ch'il ndi doo ts'ídá t'áá 'iiyisií bikáá' hólqó da lá díí kéyah. Áadóó níléí ts'ídá tlahá da 'índa náádaħaltíjh. Áko t'áá bidziilgo na'aldoosh bikáá' dah yilyéelígíí t'áá doo ts'ídá bohóneedzág da. 'Índa t'áadoo le'é tseyi'di dahólónii ndi t'áá 'ádin. 'Eí t'áá 'íidqáq' naaskáá' lá. Ákót'éego kéyah haz'áanii 'át'éé lá. Haa'át'ée shq shin hóla.

Nléí náádaałhgó 'ałdó' ákót'éego bá nahaz'qágo 'át'é daaní. Díí kwii kéyahágíí bee
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niha'deet'qago 'éí náánálahgóó danilínigíí naakigo t'oo nahjí' kódoolníít. Háálá 'áajígo béeso t'oo 'ahayói bqah 'ílí daaníigo yaa níndaat'íí lá bilagáana. 'Áadóó 'índa na'alkah dóó na'ihonitaah ha'nínigíí t'áá 'íiyisíí bá 'ihóneedzágógo haz'q daaní 'alldó'. T'áadoo le'é báá dahadzid danilínii 'éí dooda. Łahda dodoohsts'a'go níléí háadi shíí bee na'ihonitaahgo t'áadoo le'é didooldqoł jiní daha'níigo dodoohsts'a' łeh. 'Akó daat'ehígíí 'éí doo łá' yidoo'aał da kwe'éé. Jó daaníí lá bilagáana.

Nléí Neveda wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyí'di 'alldó' t'áá kót'éego łá' bá haz'q, Tonopah Ballistics Range deiñníigo. Kojí kéyah bee niha'deet'qago 'éí t'oo k'éé'doolchxqoł daanii lá. Be'eldíila Sinildi dó' chidi naat'aí bidah 'ada'iinílgíí bá náhoott'ah, 'alldó' t'áá bił na'alkahgo. 'Éí dó' 'ádoolzíjł kójí kéyah bee niha'deet'qago daaníí lá. California hoolyéedi dó' łahgo Edwards Air Force Base hoolyéego haz'q, 'éí daats'í 'alldó' dooleet daaníí lá. 'Éí 'ákódaadzaago 'éí kwii t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá hótsaago naanish hadoot'ih.

Nléí Florida hoolyéedi 'alldó' t'áá 'ákót'éego łá' bá haz'q. Hastóí béeesh bqah dah naaz'áni danilínii łá' 'ákóq naasht'eezhgo 'éí 'áadi naanish deiít'eehgi deinenéél'íí. dóó bee bił ndahazni'. Tségháhoodzánígi dó' hastóí bee bił nidahazni' díí naanish danilíj dooleelígíí kéyah bee 'a'deet'qago. 'Íishjáq shíí 'áltse hahzó'ó nihá bééhodoozíjł daaníigo yee da hooł'a.

Háadi da díí kéyah bee 'aha'deet'qago, 'índa naanish dooleet ha'nínigíí k'ídahineestahgo diné t'áá 'albáago hadít'éii naakidi neeznádiin bííghahgo naanish 'bá hólqo dooleet ha'níí lá kwe'éé.

NEW TEST RANGE PLANNED FOR NAVAJO TRIBAL LAND

The Air Force's Air Research and Development Command and the Navajo Tribal Council have announced that a site on the Navajo Reservation in the desert wastelands of north-central Arizona is being considered as the location for a joint high speed ballistics test range which would be used by the Air Force, Navy and Atomic Energy Commission.

Preliminary discussions with the Navajo Tribal Council have been based on leasing the land at an annual rental fee. The site, located north-west of Winslow, Arizona, will be in a nearly uninhabited area. The principal test area would measure about five by fifteen miles, and a number of very much smaller tracts would be leased at other locations for the construction of instrumentation stations.

The test range site, which is in an area of extremely low annual rainfall and scant vegetation, is of little value for grazing. Surveys have shown that it probably has little or no mineral value.

Use of the range will enable the Air Force, Navy and AEC to end Special Weapon operations on at least two other existing ranges which no longer meet modern military test requirements. This will result in substantial dollar saving, as well as providing greater effectiveness in testing new weapons coming into the United States inventory. No nuclear weapons will be tested on the range.

As previously announced, the AEC's new Tonopah Ballistics Range in Nevada was established on an interim basis, and will be discontinued when the new range is established. The Air Force also plans to discontinue tests at its Kirtland Precision Bombing Range southwest of Albuquerque and possibly at the Ballistic Test Facility at Edwards Air Force Base in California, when the new range is established.

Members of the Navajo Tribal Council were flown to Florida last summer to observe operations at a somewhat similar military test range. At that time, the entire Council was briefed on the proposed Arizona range and gave unanimous approval to carry out survey work.

The joint high speed ballistics test range will involve a total cost of approximately four and a half million dollars and will employ about 200 civilians and about 20 Air Force personnel.

'Ólta' Yinant'aí Náánásdlíjí'íí

Nléí Dziłyí' 'Ólta' hoolyéedi 'ólta' yindaal-nishígíí łá' Thomas Tommany wolyéego School principal deiñníigíí nilíí nít'éé'. Nít'éé'go k'ad school superintendent deiñníigo 'alqají' böhölníhígíí 'ábi'diilyaa lá. School principal deiñnígíí 'éí níléí bá da'ólta'í danilínii t'áá kónighánígo yił ndaalnishii 'óolyé. Superintendent deiñníigíí hótsaago böhölníih dóó 'índa 'ólta' t'áá náhwist'qá nít'éé' yá yálti. 'Ólta' haz'qagi t'áá t'oo'góó nda'anishígíí da bee böhölníih. 'Akót'éhígíí 'óolyé school superintendent.

'Áltseédqá' 'ólta' yinant'aí nílíinii 'éí George A. Boyce deiñníí nít'éé'. Jó nít'éé' 'éí naanish łá' baa náadeet'qago Mr. Tommany 'áají' 'abí'doodzil lá. Mr. Boyce deiñníigíí t'áá 'ólta' haz'qají 'atah yinaalnish dooleet lá ndi t'áá níltéél nít'éé' yiniiyé tädígháah dooleet lá. Ts'ídá haayit'eeego 'ólta' shíí 'álc'híni bá yá'át'éeh dooleet ha'níigo 'ááji biniyé na'alkahígíí 'atah yinaalnish dooleet lá. T'áá lq'igoo hoł 'éedahoozingo shíí níléí ha'a'aahdi Congress deiñníigo dah náhásztánígíí bił nída-hozhdoolnih. 'Áadóó 'índa haayit'eeego yaa ntsínádaakees dooleet.

'Ólta' bindajilnishígíí 'álah dzizlíjí'go kwii hastóí 'ałnánáát'ázhígíí bee hoł ch'íhoo't'qá. 'Ákwii Dr. Boyce haadzíi'go 'áni /'Kwe'é k'ad t'áqdoo le'é baa ch'íhodeesh'áałgo bee shá

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hoo'a'ígíí t'áá hazhó'ó baa shił hózhó. Díí baa ch'íhonish'aah nilíinii 'éí diné t'áá béédahonhsinii k'ad nihinant'aí náánásdlíj'. Diné t'áá béédahoniilzinii nihinant'aí nihá 'ánáánalyaaígíí t'áá hazhó'ó baa shił hózhó," níigo yee haadzíi'. 'Éí Thomas Tommany deiłníngíí 'áályiłníi lá.

'Áádóó 'índa yá'át'éeh nihinant'aí náásínídlí'ígíí daha'níigo diné k'é yééda'ahishja'.

'Aadóó 'índa Dr. Boyce deiłníigo 'ólta' yinant'aí nilíj nít'é'ígíí dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Ts'ídá nizhónigo 'ólta' yá naħ'áago, 'índa Naabéehó yinaalnishgo hoolzhiih. 'Áko k'ad kodóó bee haa ntsínáhákeesgo naanish haa náádeet'q ha'nínígíí Indians danilíinii t'áá bídéét'i' nilíinii bi'oonishii haanáádeet'q q lá. T'ah nít'éé' lá t'áá 'ákót'éego naanish há ɬa' nááyiil'jih teh, jó 'íl̄jigo bee haa ntsáhákees k'ad. Hálá t'áadoo le'é Indians bee bich'j' 'anídahazt'i'ii t'áá 'áltso hoł bééhózin.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT INTERMOUNTAIN

Mr. Thomas Tommany, former principal of the Intermountain School, has been promoted to the position of school superintendent at the same school.

Mr. Tommany replaces Dr. George A. Boyce who has accepted an assignment as an Education Specialist on the Washington Office staff. Dr. Boyce and others will be working for the next two years or more on a survey of Indian education in public, Federal, and Mission schools in the United States and Alaska. This survey will result in a special report to Congress. The finding of the study are to be used as further guidelines for all Indian education.

Dr. Boyce in making the announcement of the promotion of Mr. Thomas Tommany to the position of school superintendent had this to say about Mr. Tommany. "It gives me pleasure to announce that Mr. Thamas Tommany is the superintendent of Intermountain School. This school is fortunate in having our successful and friendly Principal promoted to Superintendent."

Congratulations to Mr. Tammany are in order for his promotion.

Dr. Boyce is also to be congratulated for the splendid job he has done during the years he has served as superintendent of the Intermountain School. We are all certain he will do an equally splended job in his new assignment.

Naanish Biniiyé Dabi'dókeed . . .

(New York Times)

Dziłyi' 'Ólta' hoolyéedi Naabéehó dine'ééba'áłchíní da'ólta'ágíí t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo naanish yídahooł'aah shq'shin. 'Áyaaní da bá nda'anishii shí kwíigo nisin, dzqädi shándoolnish daaníigo t'áá hazhó'ó yich'j' 'áłch'qäh nidaa'na' ha'níigo baa dahani'.

K'ad díí dqají' ch'éeh hoolzhiihígíí 'ólta' yííghah da'asł'ígíí ndi t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Díí kwii t'áálá'í 'ólta'ídóó ch'ikéi dóó tsíłkéi naakidi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' yííghah náá-

da'asłíi'. Binaanish danilíinii, yiniiyé 'ídahooł'q'ii t'áá 'áł'qá bá dahółqogo yee dah náádahidiikai. 'Ashiikéjí naanish 'áł'qá 'áá-t'eełii daashíj néelq' yiniiyé 'ídahooł'aah. Chidí bikáa'gi daazhjízhii háábídadzilne' bin'a'anish dóó hahool'á, 'índa ɬa' bik'i dah 'asdáhí bik'i nída'altih yídahooł'aah. 'At'éékejí dó' t'áá 'ákót'éego naanish daashíj néelq' yídahooł'aah. 'Azee'ál'íj góné' nda'anish dóó hahool'á. La film library services deiłníigo t'áadoo le'é daníl'íjgo bee 'ídahoo'aahii baa 'áháyájí yiniiyé 'ídahooł'aah lá!

'Aadóó 'índa bilagáana bizaad dóó naaltsoos da t'áá 'áltso yídahooł'aah. 'Aadóó 'índa t'áadoo le'é níléi náás yidiiskáqgóó bíká' adool-wol danilíinii da t'áá 'áltso bá 'álkéé' sinil, jó níigo 'ólta' yinant'aí Dr. George A. Boyce deiłníngíí yaq halni'.

Díí Dziłyi' 'ólta' hoolyéegi k'ad 'áłchíní naakidi mííl dóó bił'qá táadi neeznádiin da'ólt'a'. T'áá 'íiyisií t'áá náhodékaadgo kwii 'ólta' biniiyé kin sinil.

Kin Yii' Dabighanii

Díí 'áłchíní' kwii da'ólta'ágíí 'éí t'áá níléi dabikéyahdi t'áá hooghan yii' daneeyá. Kwii nehekáahgo 'éí t'áá 'áł'qá kin yii' dah naazh-jaa'go naadiin tsosts'idgo bił' haz'q. Naanish biyi' bídahoo'aahii 'éí naadiin díj' sinil. Bił' da'jiyánígíí dó' hóló. Auditorium deiłníigo bii' álah ná'ádleeħígíí dó' hóló. Náhást'éidi neeznádiin dah na'íistq böhóóghah kóne'é. 'Azee'ál'íj dó' hóló. 'Índa kin bii' da'ólta'ii dó' ɬa' sinil. Biyi' nidajibéhígíí dó' hóló.

'Áłchíní doo da'ííltá'ágíí t'óó 'ahayóí kwe'é nehekááh. T'áadoo le'é doo bił' béstahózínígíí bąqgo 'ayóo daasti'. 'Índa t'áá níléi kényahdi ndi díí 'áłchíní ch'iyáán yá'ádaat'éhii t'áá bee bich'j' 'anídahazt'i'. 'Áko ɬa' dabits'iinigo ndahakááh. Kodóó 'índa hazhó'ó baa 'ádaháyáqgo, 'índa t'áadqo le'é yá'ádaat'éhii bee nantingo yá'át'éehgo hidikááh.

'Ólta'jí' 'adahakááh dóó níléi díkwii da béstaháháhgo náásgóó binaanish danilíj dooleełii ndeidiyii'aah. T'áá hooshch'j' t'áá da ndeidiyii'aah ɬa'. 'Áko ɬa' doo bił' yá'át'éeh dago 'éí t'óó nahjíj' kóyíł'jih. 'Áko t'áá naakíi yidziih teh. ɬa' doo bił' yá'ánáánát'éeh dago t'óó nahjíj' ninéidi'ááh. 'Áko t'áá ɬa'í yidziihígíí 'éí bił' yá'át'éeh teh. 'Aadóó 'índa 'éí t'éiyá yíhooł'aahgo níléi'jí' 'ólta' yííghah 'áleeh.

Naanish t'óó 'ahayóí 'áł'qá 'átl'éego bídaho'aah ha'nínígíí dó' t'áá 'aanii' 'ákót'é. 'At'éékejí ɬa' naalyéhé bá hooghan góné' na'anish yídahooł'aah. 'Azee'ál'íj góné' na-

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More and more of the Navajo children who are attending the Bordertown Dormitories are taking part in the activities of the schools. Picture is a group of children who are attending school at Snowflake, Arizona. At a recent program given by the school it was necessary for the group to sing but the organ broke and there was no way to accompany the group. Norman Lee from Fort Defiance who was able to play a guitar was called upon to accompany the group thus making the program a success.

Bordertown Dormitories deiłníigo kin dah naazhjaa'góó Diné ba'áłchíní ta' 'atah da'ółta'. T'áá hazhó'ó 'idaneesdin shq'shin 'áyaaní da k'ad t'áadoo le'é baa nda'aldeehgo yee 'atah nidaadleeh. Snowflake hoolyéedi da'ółta'ágíí kwii ta' 'ákót'éego bikáá'. Ba'áłchíní da'ółta'ii 'áłah daazljj'go 'áłchíní 'adaho'niitáál nít'ée' organ wolyéego bik'ehgo dahojitaalígií yíchxó' jiní. T'áá Diné 'ashkii nilíjgo guitar deiłnínígíí 'ayoo yee naanéego 'éí choo'jí bidiit'i' jiní. 'Éí shíj 'índa há yidiit's'a'go bik'ehgo dahojítáál.

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'anish da. 'Índa da'adáq góne' nda'anishígíí dó'. 'Áadóó koji' díkwíí shíjí bínáánáoltq'. 'Ashikéjí 'éí chidí ndahachxóghii 'ánídaal'íjgi yiniiyé 'ídahool'aah ta'. Béesh 'ahídadiiljeehgí da. 'Índa ta' k'éé'dílyéehgi yídahool'aah. Ch'iyyán 'álíjgi da. 'Aadóó koji' t'óó 'ahayói bínáánáoltq'. Naaltsoos bíhoo'aahgi dó' t'áá 'íiyisí bohodiikaal. Jó 'ákót'éego Dr. Boyce deiłnínígíí yaa halni' díí 'ółta' haz'qági. Díí kodóó tsílkéí, 'índa ch'ikéí da 'ółta' yííghah nda'íi-łeehii naanish bił bédahózinígíí bąqgo da'níł-ch'ishídéé' t'áá hazhó'ó nihidayókeedgo 'át'é ní 'atdó'. 'Áko k'ad t'óó baa ntsáhákeesgo Naabéehó wolyéii hazhó'ó nantingo la' yá'át'éehgo naalnish lá' ilíjgo baa ntsáhákees, níí lá Dr. Boyce deiłnínígíí 'ółta' yinant'aí nilínígíí.

Díí Dr. Boyce deiłnínígíí 'ółta' t'óó 'ahoolyaa yéędáq' 'áadi 'ółta' bínant'aí nilíj dooleeł ha'níígo yiniiyé nibi'deeltj. 'Éí k'ad tseebíí nááhai yéędáq' 'ółta' 'ahoolyaa.

Ch'óóshdáq' 'éí kwii siláoo be'azee'ál'íj nít'ée' jiní Bushnell General Hospital hoolyéego. 'Áadóó 'índa Wááshindoon bá 'oonish

Indians bił haz'qájí baa deet'q. Yik'é nida'azláago baa deet'q. 'Azee'ál'í biniyé haz'ánée 'éí 'ánászijdgó t'óó 'ółta' 'ahoolyaa. Kin sinil yéę t'áá 'át'é hasht'ée daalyaago 'ółta' 'ahoolyaa.

Dr. Boyce wolyéego 'ółta' yinant'aí nilí ha'nínígíí ch'óshdáq' 'Tségháhoodzánígi 'ółta' yinant'aí nilíj nít'ée'. Naabéehó bikéyah bikáá'gi Wááshindoon bá da'ółta'ágíí t'áá 'áłtso yinant'aí nilíj nít'ée'. Neeznáá daatsí binááhai Diné yitahjí naalnishgo. T'ah níwohdáq' 'éí níléí halgai hatéél hoolyéegi Lawrence, Kansas hoolyéegi 'atah 'ółta' yinaalnish nít'ée' lá 'atdó'. Naaltsoos bídhahoo'aah daniliinii yinaalnish nít'ée' lá. Nááná t'ah níwohdidáq' 'éí níléí dabidziilgo da'ółta'góó díkwíigo shíjí 'ííltá'lá. Hartford, Connecticut hoolyéegi Trinity College hoolyéego 'ółta'. Ákwe'é 'atah 'ííltá' lá díí hastiin. Cornell University hoolyéegi dó'. 'Áadóó Columbia University hoolyéego dó' lá, 'Áko ts'ídá t'áá 'ákónéhee ts'ílkéí, 'índa ch'ikéí da nizhónígo neinitingo ch'éhékááh.

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Boy Scout troop 23 of Chinle, Arizona was chosen to present to the Navajo Tribal Council during its recent session the state flag from the State of Utah. With the gift of the flag from Governor George Clyde of Utah the Council now has state flags from Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. The vast Navajo Reservation covers portions of these three states.

Kéyah states daolyéego hótsaago hadahwiisdzooígíi bidah na'at'aí state flags deiñníigo t'áá 'ał'qá bee dahólógo 'át'é. Tségháhoodzánídi hastói béesh bąqń dah naaz'áni 'álah nádleeh gó-ne'é k'ad díí state flag deiñníigíi táá' dah sinil. Bee 'ahił 'ídí dóó bee 'ahééhániih 'át'é díí dah na'at'aí 'áhaa dahanítigíi. Dah na'at'aí 'ákéé'di yah 'eeltsoozígíi Utah wolyéego hahoodzodéé'go yiltsooz. Governor George Clyde wolyéego 'áají naat'áanii nilinígíi yee k'é nídzingo 'áádéé' ni-hahastói yich'j' 'áyililaá lá. Ch'inilí hoolyéédóó 'ashiiké yázhí Boy Scouts yee 'atah danilínígíi bá níbi'dee'nilgo 'éí kwe'é hastói 'álah nilíjigo dah na'at'aí yah 'adeistsooz. Arizona dóó New Mexico wolyéego hahoodzooígíi dó' bidah na'at'aí 'atah dah siłtsooz.

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NAVAHO STUDENTS GET PICK OF JOBS (New York Times)

Vocational training given at the Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah for Indians has proved so successful that employers are competing for the services of graduates.

Special skills of the 200 seniors in the 1957 class, who will be graduated April 30, range from body and fender repair to upholstering for the bays, and from hospital ward to film library service for girls.

Instruction covers a much broader range than the specialties the students pursue. Dr. George A. Boyce, School Superintendent, says that language, mathematics, people "cope with life no matter what their changing circumstances may be."

Twenty-three hundred young Navajos now are studying on the 300-acre campus. Expansive as this layout may seem by normal collegiate standards, it seems somewhat restricted, at first, to the students. They came from a 15-million-acre reservation that takes in a large part of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah.

Twenty-seven dormitories on campus

But the youngsters, most of them reared in hogans, or kind of mud hut, are amazed at facilities of the school. These facilities include 27 dormitories, 24 vocational shops, dining halls, a 900-seat auditorium, a hospital, and other school buildings.

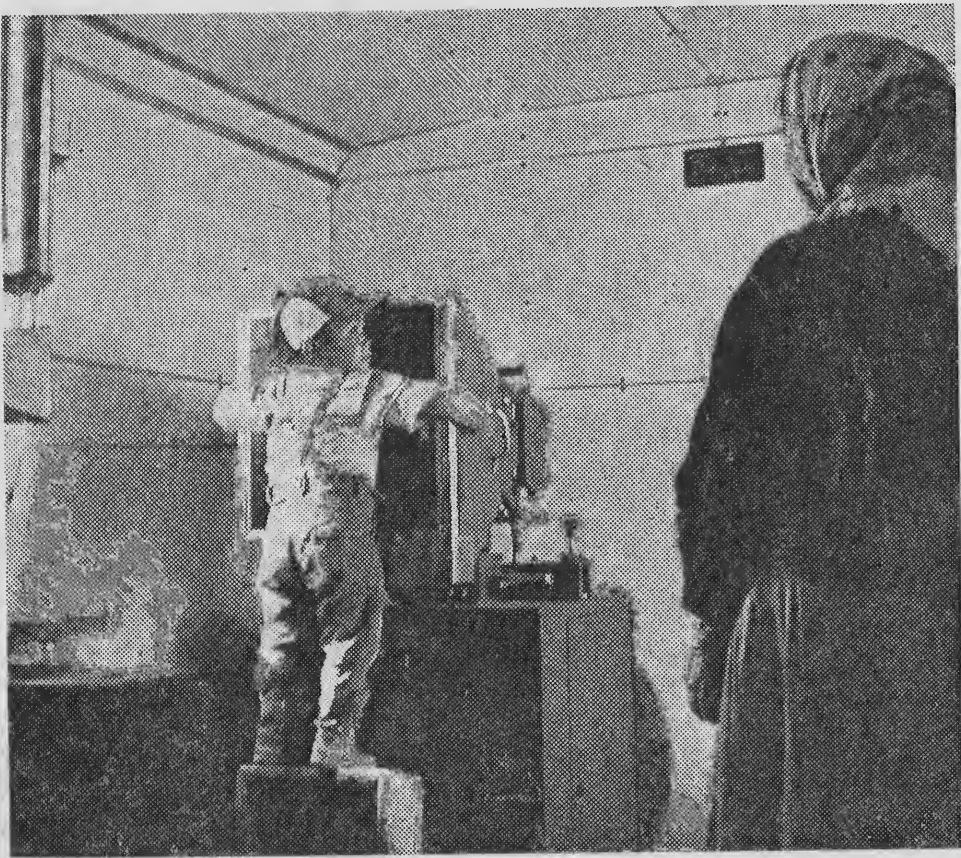
The school's big swimming pool strikes a luxury note many of these newcomers, fresh from parched reservation, cannot even understand.

"Is this all to be drunk?" one asked.

Most of the students suffer, on arrival, from shyness, undernourishment, and lack of formal schooling. Dr. Boyce and a staff of 450, over 100 of them teachers, seek to overcome these deficiencies while imparting the ways of the white man.

"We expose them consciously to a great variety of problems, social, economic, esthetic, ethical, and personal," Dr. Boyce says, "so they will know how to solve problems. For example, language, mathematics, science, emotional skills became tools, rather than objectives in themselves."

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HOW'S THIS? might be a good title of this picture showing a young Navajo boy having his x-ray picture taken. The United State Public Health Service would like everyone large and small to have an x-ray taken of their chest when they have the opportunity. X-rays are one means of helping doctors discover tuberculosis in people.

K'AD SHA? níigo daats'í be'elyaa lá 'ashkii yázhí kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí. Bee 'aghá da'dil-dlaad ha'nínígíí yich'í dah sizjigo bikáá'. United States Public Health Service deiłníigo 'ats'íis baa 'áháyqájí yindaalnishii díigi 'át'éego nihiyéits'iin góona nihighá nída'dildla'go yá'át'ééh danihiłní t'áá 'ashja ná'iil'íjhígi. Jéí 'ádijh wolyéii haa yinist'íjdgó bee nibééhoyoozíjíh díí ha'ghá da'dildlaad ha'nínígíí.

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Midway in their sophomore year, students make a tentative selection of the vocations they think they might like to follow. They give first, second and third preferences. At the end of the sophomore year they make their actual choice but also give second and third choices.

Start Vocational Training

When they return in the fall for their junior year, they embark on vocation training. Aptitude tests are used in helping the youngster make a decision.

Girls can study home service, store clerking, hospital ward work, restaurant duties, dormitory ward work and film library service. For boys, the 20 areas of training include automobile mechanics, welding, farming, building trades, cooking, sheet metal work, and business courses.

Intermountain is a grade school in academic achievement-from the first through the sixth grades.

Dr. Boyce says that the demand for graduates of the school proves that the Navahos are good workers. He has been superintendent of the school since it was founded in 1949.

Originally, the Bushnell General Hospital occupied the grounds. This Army facility was turned over to the

Bureau of Indian Affairs after World War II. Many of the hospital structures, remodeled and reequipped, readily were converted to school use.

The superintendent was director of the Navaho schools at Window Rock, Arizona, for almost a decade. He started in Government service in 1938 as a curriculum specialist of the Indian School Bureau at Lawrence, Kansas. A graduate of Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, he has a master's degree from Cornell University and a doctorate from Columbia University.

'Ólta' Yííghah Da'asłíjíi

'Áníid t'áá Dqajíí' hodideeshzhiihgo níléí Dziłyí' 'ólta' hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'ólta' yííghah da'asłíjíí dódó la' naanishgóó dah dahidiikai. Tsílkéí dódó ch'ikéí neeznádiin dódó bi'qá náhást'éédiin dódó bi'qá 'ashdla' yilt'éego 'ólta' yííghah da'asłíjíí ha'nínigo baa hanjí'. 'Íídáq' la' 'ákót'éego 'ólta' bííghah da'siidlíjíí go nihaa 'álah 'azlíjíí ni' dajiníigo shíjíí daashíjíí nízáádgóó béédajilnih dooleeł. 'Aadóó 'índa 'ákót'éego la' nihich'íl' yádááti' ni' da'ilíjigo shíjíí

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baa ntsidahakes dooleeł. Dziły' ólta' hool-yéedi 'ólta'í 'ólta' yííghah da'asłjii' baa 'álah 'azljj' ha'nínigíí 'Átsá Biyáázh ha'nínigíí naadiin tseebiigoo yoołkáałgo 'ákót'éego baa na'asdee'. Tségháhoodzánídéé' 'ólta' yinan-t'a'i niljj léi' kwii níyáago 'ólta' yííghah da'asłjí'gíí yich'í yáálti'. 'Éí díí t'áá na'nitin haz'á-nígi yee nihich'í' yáálti'. 'Akódaat'éego 'ach'í' yádaati'ígíí bee t'áá yá'át'éehgo 'ádá nítsiz-diikos. Jó 'akódaat'éhígíí biniiyé díí bilagáana Tségháhoodzánídéé' nihaa níyáá lá. Daashjj yi't'éego náás deiiníikáah dooleeł, jó 'ákwii' éí k'ad t'áá nihí bee nihíhólñííh. T'áadoo le'é býnda'niltin danilñinii t'áadoo la' t'óó nihí ch'éhékáhí t'áá 'áltso nízhónígo bíhwil'qá'go, 'índa bee nihich'í' yádááti'íi t'áá 'áltso bénélinnihgo yá'át'éehgo shíí bee náás yiidáał dooleełgo 'á'té. Bindanihidi'niltin yéé t'óó bik'inaniilne' nt'ée'go 'éí t'áá tsist'la' hiidáah dooleeł náás yidiiskágoo.

Bilagáana Tségháhoodzánídéé' nihaa níyá-hígií kóníigo yee nihich'í' haadzíí'. Kodóó 'ólt'a' bits'á hisoohkai dóó níléí t'áá nidaahkaigoo diné hadanihisíid dooleeł. Yá'át'éehgo nidaahkaigo, 'índa nihinaanish da yá'át'éehgo 'átljjgo 'éí lá ts'ídá t'áá 'ákónéehhee 'ílta' ni danihiłníi dooleeł. 'Áadóó 'akój'í t'áá 'áltso go 'éí t'áadoo le'é daadlánígíí baa da'íldéeh. 'Éí 'áldó' ts'ídá bee 'ádaa 'ádaholýáago yá'át'éeh. 'Índa diné bił 'ahééda'diildahii ndi t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Diré la' t'áá baqhági 'ádaat'íjgo ndaokai. 'Akódaat'éhígíí la' bił 'ahizdiikaigo kodóó t'áá böhólñííh góne' 'adahodínó'o'ah. 'Índa diné bił ndajilnishígíí ndi t'áá 'ákónáánát'é, la' naanishígíí doo hazhó'ó yaa ntsidaakes do, níigo díí bilagáana Tségháhoodzánídéé' nihaa níyáhágíí nihich'í' yáálti'. 'Áadóó 'íhoo'aah 'áldó' doo t'áá kódíjí' bá nihonít'i' da nihilní. Nléí t'áá nidaahkaigoo ha'át'éegi da 'íhoo'aah nihá 'ashjada'ale'góo nabídanoh-taah. 'Índa library deiñíigo naaltsoos daólt'a'íi bá dahooghangoo da ndaahkaigo yá'át'éeh. 'Akódaat'éhígíí ts'ídá 'agháagoo bee 'ídhoo-aah, nihilníigo lq'ígóó nihich'í' yáálti'. 'Áko t'áá 'alnóltso k'ad hazhó'ó baa ntsidaahkees-go yá'át'éeh.

Leonard McCabe
Freddie H. Yazzie

195 GRADUATED AT INTERMOUNTAIN

The graduating class of 1957 at Intermountain School, Brigham City, Utah, will remember for a long time the graduation exercises that were held on February 28, 1957. Not only because of the fact that we are graduating from school but because of the many things that we were given to think about while there. Mr. Henry A.

Wall, the speaker, talked about many things that we had studied and the things we need to know to make a success when we leave for our jobs. It is hard to believe that our stay at school is over. We must now go out on our own to make our way. The success or failure that we meet now depends a great deal upon how well we have learned our lessons in school. Some of the advices given by Mr. Wall at graduation will help any student if he will remember some of those things after he is on his own and must do his own thinking.

One of the items that Mr. Wall mentioned as being important to us is that all students be an example wherever they go. People will be looking at us and because we are different they will watch us very closely. The kind of an example that they see should be a good example. He also cautioned the graduating class against the trouble caused by drinking. Another very important thing that was discussed is the need to associate with good people, those who are skilled workmen like ourselves. We should never stop to associate with people that will bring disgrace on us. We were encouraged to keep up our education by means of night classes, by reading in a library and by intelligent conversations with other people about problems that we need to solve. And very important to all of us is to make a good reputation for ourselves, our school, our people, and Indians as a whole.

Leonard McCabe
Freddie H. Yazzie

Naaltsoos 'Adaha'níílgí

Utah wolyéego hahoodzooígíí yíi'jí kééda-hat'íniíi 'ádaaníigo t'áá háíida Bikágí Yish-tlizhíi 'dine'é níljj shíí kéyah reservation wolyéego nídaahsزووígíí yíi' kééhat'íjgo naaltsoos 'ahi'nííl doo bee bá haz'qá da daanií lá. 'Áko Utah Supreme Court wolyéego 'aadahwiinít'í hótsaa góne' baa hwiinist'íjjd siljj'. Nt'ée' 'ádaaníigo t'áá 'aaníi t'áá 'ákót'éego nihibeehaz'áaníi bikágí' yisdzoh daaní jiní. T'óó hanii t'óó la' da ha'át'éego da yee 'ák'eediniihgo yee hooł'a' 'azljj' nt'ée'. Jó nt'ée' doo 'ákót'ée da lá.

Preston Allen joolyéego t'áá Indian jíljgo 'aak'eedqá' naaltsoos 'adaha'nííl baa nda'as-dee' yéedqá' naaltsoos 'atah 'azhdoo'at biniiyé' jinífáá nt'ée' ni dooda ho'doo'niid jiní. 'Áadóó shíí 'índa ha'át'éego lá dooda shi'doo'niid lá jinífáá bee 'ádaa hojoolni' dóó há baa hwiinist'íjjd. Jó 'ákót'éeego háát'i' siljj' lá díí kwii baa hwiinít'ínfíí.

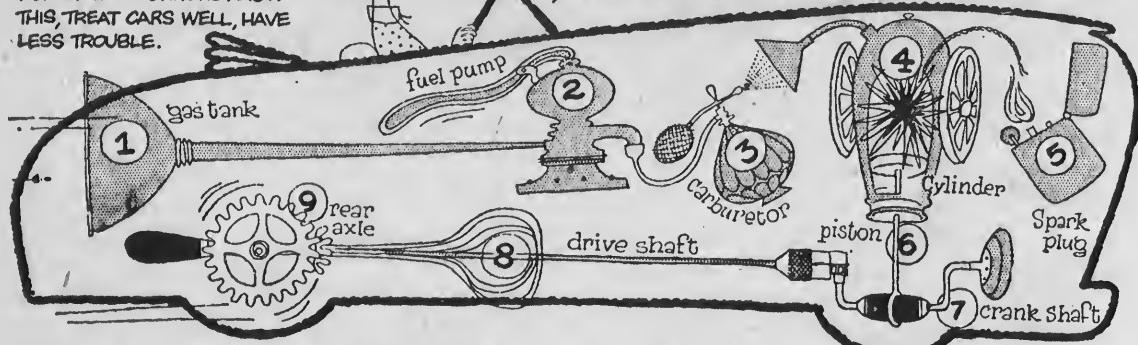
'Éí 'ákót'éeego t'áá kwii há baa hwiinist'íjjd siljj' dóó t'áá hooshch'í' níléí ha'a'aahdi United Supreme Court deiñíigo Wááshindoon bi'aa-hwiinít'í hótsaa góne' yah 'anáádadzist'i'. 'Áko ndi kolá 'át'ée' nt'ée' ni t'áadoo ho'doo'niid da lá. 'At'ah t'áá nihá böhöhooził. Utah wolyéego hahoodzooígíí böhöhaz'áaníi 'áltse hazhó'ó baa nínáhódoot'íjj. 'Áadóó 'índa nihich'í' 'éédahodooził t'óó ho'doo'niid jiní.

(Continued on page 16)

UNDERSTAND AN
ATOMIZER AND A TOY CANNON
AND YOU KNOW HOW YOUR CAR
WORKS. SMART DRIVERS KNOW
THIS, TREAT CARS WELL, HAVE
LESS TROUBLE.

WHAT MAKES YOUR CAR GO?

by CAROL LANE • WOMEN'S TRAVEL DIRECTOR • SHELL OIL COMPANY



(1) GAS TANK FEEDS FUEL TO (2) FUEL PUMP, WHICH FORCES GASOLINE TO (3) CARBURETOR. THIS WORKS LIKE AN ATOMIZER, MIXING FUEL AND

AIR. MIXTURE GOES TO (4) CYLINDER, SHOWN AS CANNON. NEXT STEP IS (5) SPARK IGNITING FUEL, WHICH BURNS, EXPANDS, MOVES (6) THE

PISTON. THIS TURNS (7) THE ENGINE'S CRANKSHAFT WHICH TURNS (8) THE DRIVE SHAFT AND (9) THE REAR AXLE AND WHEELS.

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*Be Smart.
Drive Safely.*

FM

Ts'ídá da shq' haayit'éego chidí wolyéii ndaajeeh danohsingó shjj' tā' baa ntsídaakees tēhgo 'át'é. Łā' nisoozí 'éí t'áá nihil bēédahózin. T'óó ch'idaast'ánigo kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Áko ndi t'áá bee 'éehózin. Chidí wolyéii bidáhánii ndi doo hazhó'ó 'ájíl'ji dago, 'índa doo hazhó'ó bá ntsídzíkees dago bik'é 'ats'a'iideełgi biyahóyée'go 'át'é. Chidí tā' haljj'go níléi biyi'di ndahazt'i'igíi hól bēhéhózingo 'ayóo baa hágħ jinízin tēhgo 'át'é. Kwe'é naaltsoos bikáá' na'ashch'qq'igíi hazhó'ó danol'j. Chidí be'elyaaígíi bikéé'dóogo tā'a'ii bee hahool'á. (1) Łā'a'ii bee bik'e'eshchínígíi chidí bitoo' bee dah si'ánígíi 'át'é níigo yaa halni'. (2) Naaki bee bik'e'eshchínígíi 'éí chidí bitoo' hayiilt'oodígíi 'át'é. T'áá 'éí náásgóo 'ayiilt'ood tā'a' bee bik'e'eshchínígíi biyi' góne'. (3) Kwe'é tā'a' bee bik'e'eshchínígi 'éí chidí bitoo'igíi náánálahdéké'go nílch'i biih yítsxaaz. (4) Díj' bee bik'e'eshchínígíi 'éí bii' kó'i 'át'é. Chidí

bitsiits'iin dabidii'ní tā. Łahdéké'go chidí bitoo' nílch'i bił 'al tahgo biih yítsxaaz. (5) 'Ash-dla'ágíi 'éí béesh tichíi'ii kó' 'ádeił'ínígíi 'át'é. 'Éí díi chidí bitsiits'iin ha'nínígíi biyi'di chidí bitoo' yéę yidiłtlí'. Kwe'é 'índa díi kó'igíi 'ayóo bitsxe'. (6) 'Áko hastqá bee bik'e'eshchínígíi yaa kwílt'i. (7) T'áá 'éí tsosts'id bee bik'e'eshchínígíi náyoołhis. (8) Tseebíi bee bik'e'eshchínígíi 'éí drive shaft deiłníigo chidí bitł'áahdéké' daní'ahgíi 'át'é. (9) Náhást'éí yígií 'éí rear axle deiłníigo bikéé'jigo naaniigo haní'áago 'alts'ághjí chidí bijáad bąqñ sinilígíi 'át'é. 'Éí t'áá 'át'é náyoołhisgo yee ndzit'i. Chidí bitoo'igíi yéego bił yaa 'anízdl'isgo la'í biih yílñ nádleeh. 'Áko t'áá 'éí tsxjj'igo yee náás kónat'jjh. Chidí wolyéii doo házhó'ó baa hojí-yáq dago ba'át'e' hólóogo 'át'é. 'Éí bąqñ ts'ídá baa 'áda hojí-yáqgo bee naaldeeh danihi'di'ní.

(Continued from page 15)
INDIANS CAN'T VOTE IN UTAH

The Utah Supreme Court has issued a unanimous opinion the Indians on reservations in the State of Utah do not have the right to vote under present state laws.

The opinion was based on an appeal to the Court by Preston Allen for the primary and general elections last fall.

The ruling was promptly appealed to the United States Supreme Court which granted a writ-of review but has made no ruling.

BEE NIHIL 'ÉEHÓZIN DOOLEETII

Kót'éego na'ídéékid: Wááshindoon bibeéház-áanii Hatch Act deiłníígíi t'áá háíida Wááshindoon yá naalnishií hastói nahat'tá yiniiyé dah náhidinoobijíi naaltsoos bá 'ahidoo'niłgi yaa halni'go hachidí bésjhéé' dooleelígíi daats'i t'áá yee has'q?

Nát'qá' háá'oodzíi': 'Aoo', hastói naaltsoos bá 'adahidoo'niłii yaa halni'go hachidí bésjhéé' dooleelgo t'áá bee haz'q' azhá Wááshindoon bá níjilnish ndi. 'Índa ha-ghangi da tséeso' tā' bídáashjéé' dooleelgo 'éí t'áá bee haz'q' 'al dó', 'Áko ndi naaltsoos literatures deiłníigo baa halni'go dajółta'ii dóó 'il dah nátlhí badges deiłníígíi diné bá bitaa jiníih dooleelígíi 'éí doo yee has'q da.

INFORMATION

- Q. Does the Hatch Act prohibit Federal Employees from putting campaign posters in their car windows?
- A. No. Federal Employees may display political pictures or posters in the windows of their homes, or in their automobiles. They may not, however distribute campaign literature, badges or buttons.